The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,331.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto ..... „	2 8
Third Ditto ..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement accepted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay.....14	Leave Galle	21
„ Carwar 15	„ Negapatam	24
„ Mangalore.....16	„ Madras	27
„ Cannanore.....17	„ Coromandel	29
„ Calicut 17	„ Vizagapatam.....	30
	Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore 17		Oct.
„ Cochin 18	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Tuticorin 19	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Colombo 20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	9
„ Gwadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	11
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	„ Muscat	16
„ Bushire	2	„ Gwadur	18
„ Kurrachee	3	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 516 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Tierney, will be despatched on Saturday, the 11th September at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

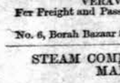
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first class steamer PHLOX, E. Burn, Commander, will sail for the undermentioned Ports (weather permitting) on MONDAY, the 13th instant, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.:—

Unjunwell	Malwan
Rutnagherry	Vingorla
Jeytapore	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DOAH, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, to Cutch, Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and PORBUNDER.

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	Coonpola	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th September. For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Chronometers, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the latest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £33, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Keunard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s.s. KRISHNA, 1,300 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
½ „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANDORA FEAST.—OMNIBUSES will RUN TOMORROW from MOOMBADAVIE to BANDORA and BACK. They will also run from Bandora Railway Station to the foot of the Hill, and back to the Station.—For particulars see Hand Bills issued.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).

Bombay Agency.

The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Outgoing Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 3/4	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1/11 7/8	„
„ 3 do.	1/11 7/16	„
„ 2 do.	1/11 1/2	„
„ 1 do.	1/11 5/16	„
On Demand	1/11	„
On Scotland and Ireland	1/11 3/16	„

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 10th September, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the REPAIR of the Barque NIGHT HAWK, in accordance with the recommendations of the Marine Surveyors.

Tenders to include the cost of taking the ship from her present moorings into Dry Dock, dock dues, cost of labour and materials, and all other expenses incurred while in Dock, and the cost of transporting the ship from the Dock to a safe berth in the Harbour. No claim over and above the amount of the Tender will be afterwards admitted in respect of extras. A copy of the Surveyors' Report can be seen, and all information obtained, by application to the Captain on board.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, that amount to be forfeited in case of failure on the part of the Contractor to fulfil the terms of the contract.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Captain and Owners Barque Night Hawk.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

No Family should be without one of these most excellent Filters.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

ADVANTAGES.

1. The most impure waters are deprived of colour, taste, and odour.

2. Chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat and decayed vegetation, are converted into carbonic acid.

3. Deleterious gasses are neutralized.

4. Water filtered through magnetic carbide has no action on lead.

5. Animal and vegetable life cannot exist in water filtered thus.

6. Water in passing through this filter is deprived of iron, sulphur, and even arsenics, should they exist in solution.

7. The hardness of chalk waters is greatly reduced.

8. It never loses its filtering and purifying powers, but after ten years' constant use it has been found equally powerful as when first used.

*** The Advertisers have such confidence in recommending the above, that they will be glad to send them upon trial, to be returned or paid for at the expiration of a month from date of receipt.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 220, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

GRADY'S (S. G.) MANUAL of the MAHOMEDAN LAW of INHERITANCE and CONTRACT, for the use of Students..... Rs. 8 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Now Ready—Third Edition.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE ..... Rs. 16

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE—with Supplement, containing the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ACT, 1869 ..... Rs. 18 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDIAN PENAL CODE and other Laws and Acts relating to the Criminal Courts of India, with Notes, Rulings, and Decisions of the High Court of Calcutta, by J. O'Kinealy, B. C. S. ..... Rs. 15

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICTIONARY of CIVIL ENGINEERING, Civil Mechanical, Military, and Naval, with Technical terms in French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Edited by Outram Wade; with many Engravings, Division I., Octavo, Rs. 8-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BRANDE'S DICTIONARY of SCIENCE, LITERATURE, and ART; comprising the Definitions and Derivations of the Scientific Terms in general use, together with the History and Descriptions of the Scientific principles of nearly every branch of human knowledge.

New Edition, by W. T. Brande and G. W. Cox, M.A., 3 volumes, Rs. 4-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

URE'S DICTIONARY of ARTS, MANUFACTURES and MINES, containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice. Edited by Robert Hunt, F. R. S. Illustrated with nearly 2,000 Engravings on Wood. Sixth Edition, re-written and greatly enlarged, three vols., Rs. 60.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

TANNER'S PRACTICE of MEDICINE. Sixth Edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. Two Volumes. Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Second Edition—Now ready.

OPERATIONS of WAR EXPLAINED and ILLUSTRATED. By Colonel E. Bruce Hamley, C.B., &c., &c. Rs. 17-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

WHEELER'S (J. Talboy's) HISTORY of INDIA from the Earliest Ages. Vol. II.—The RAMAYANA and the BRAMANIC PERIOD, Rs. 13-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS for CHILDREN.

AUNT LOUISA'S LONDON TOY BOOKS.

Containing six large Coloured Pictures, mounted on calico, titles as under—

Hector the Dog	Life of a Doll
Fri-ky the Squirrel	Sing a Song of Sixpence
Edith & Milly's House-keeping	Sea Side
The Robin's Christmas Eve	Country Pets
Robin Hood & his Merry Men	An Apple Pie
Pussy's London Life	Alphabet of Fruits
Railway A. B. C.	Nursery Rhymes
Childhood's Happy Hours	Proverbs of Solomon
Wonders of Providence	Joseph and his Brethren.

Each Rs. 1-4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL, GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER, St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW MUSIC AND SONGS AT REDUCED RATES.

Fugue and 2 Preludes for Organ or Harmonium, by J. Schmuck				Rs. 1 0
Abyssinian Waltzes, composed and dedicated by permission to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E., by G. W. Scott. ...				2 0
SONGS.				
A year ago	...	...	...	1 5
All in good order, colors flying ...	...	...	...	1 5
"As O'er the past" (Sacred) ...	...	...	...	1 5
At my feet	...	...	...	1 12
Awake thou golden beam of Morn ...	...	...	...	1 2
Ask me not for Songs To-night ...	...	...	...	1 5
Angel gone before	...	...	...	1 5
As I wander by the Sea ...	...	...	...	1 5
An old Man's Story ...	...	...	...	1 2
At the eleventh hour ...	...	...	...	0 14
Another day	...	...	...	1 5
Act on the square ...	...	...	...	1 5
Are the children at home ! ...	...	...	...	1 5
Bird of the Greenwood ...	...	...	...	1 5
Belfry quaint and olden ...	...	...	...	1 5
Baffled Star	...	...	...	1 5
Brighter days will come...	...	...	...	1 5
Barney O'Brian's Account ...	...	...	...	1 2
Break Heart, thy love can ne'er return	...	...	...	1 5
Beautiful for ever	...	...	...	1 5
Bright-eyed Jenny Lea ...	...	...	...	1 5
Belgravia	...	...	...	1 5
Come Sing to me again ...	...	...	...	1 5
Calm and Storm...	...	...	...	1 12
Children's Voices ...	...	...	...	1 5
Cats, a most unfeline Ballad set to Music...				1 5
Christmas Bells ...	...	...	...	1 5
Cheer, Boys, cheer !	...	...	...	0 14
Come where my love lies dreaming	...	...	...	0 14
Coquette	...	...	...	1 12
Come kiss me quick and go my dear	...	...	...	1 12
Could ought of Song ...	...	...	...	1 2
Chipperee	...	...	...	1 5
Curacoo Ballad	...	...	...	1 5
Dites Lui qu'on l'a remarqué distingué ...				1 5
Daughter of the King ...	...	...	...	1 5
Dear old land of the leaving ...	...	...	...	1 5
Day of rest at Sea ...	...	...	...	1 5
Ernani, Ernani, Involami ...	...	...	...	1 5
Fairy Land	...	...	...	1 5
Father, we watched at the window for you.				1 5
Flora	...	...	...	1 5
Fairies of Dreamland ...	...	...	...	1 5
Foam rock to rock ...	...	...	...	1 5
Fair thee well, the chain is broken	...	...	...	1 5
Fisher Ballad	...	...	...	1 5
Fisherman	...	...	...	1 5
Fairyland	...	...	...	1 5
Far away	...	...	...	1 5
Gay Zouave	...	...	...	1 5
Goatherd's Song ...	...	...	...	1 5
Gallant Tars of England...	...	...	...	1 5
Gipsy Anna	...	...	...	1 2
Golden Gleamed the River Rushing	...	...	...	1 12
Gleaners	...	...	...	1 12
God Bless the Friends we Love ...	...	...	...	1 5
God Bless our Sailor Prince ...	...	...	...	1 5
God Bless the Prince of Wales ...	...	...	...	1 5
Gentle Spring in Sunshine Clad ...	...	...	...	1 5
Greeting at the Door ...	...	...	...	1 5
Homeward Bound	...	...	...	1 5
He Wipes the Tears from every Eye	...	...	...	1 5
Heart Longing	...	...	...	1 5
Hail to the Sweet Summer Bird ...	...	...	...	1 5
Hark, 'tis Music Softly Floating ...	...	...	...	1 5
Hamburg Journal	...	...	...	1 5
Heart of Hearts ...	...	...	...	1 5
Hero's Return	...	...	...	1 5
Highlander's Farewell to Lochaber	...	...	...	1 5
Hagar in the Desert ...	...	...	...	1 5
Happy go Lucky am I ...	...	...	...	1 5
In the Merry Christmas time ...	...	...	...	1 5
Irish Peasant	...	...	...	1 5
I must Leave thee, Bonnie Katie...	...	...	...	1 5
In the Depths of the Sea ...	...	...	...	1 5
I never cast a Flower away ...	...	...	...	1 2
I'm Dreaming of Millie ...	...	...	...	1 5
I cannot Sing the Old Songs ...	...	...	...	1 12
I'm Leaving thee in Sorrow, Annie !	...	...	...	1 2
Idol of the Day ...	...	...	...	1 5
I know a Song	...	...	...	1 5
I'll Meet thee in the Lane ...	...	...	...	1 5
I lived for thee only ...	...	...	...	1 5
I wait to hear thy Sweet Good Night	...	...	...	1 5
I Puritani	...	...	...	1 2
I'd Choose to be a Daisy ...	...	...	...	0 14
In the Summers long Ago ...	...	...	...	1 2
I cried unto thee (Sacred) ...	...	...	...	1 5
Jeannie Lee	...	...	...	1 5
Jolly Dogs	...	...	...	1 5
Kirtle Red	...	...	...	1 5
Katie, the Rose of the Dell ...	...	...	...	1 5
Lost Love	...	...	...	1 5
Little Daisy	...	...	...	1 5
Looking for Somebody ...	...	...	...	1 5
Legend of the Cross hill ...	...	...	...	1 12
Long Time Ago	...	...	...	1 5
Little Diamond Dewdrop ...	...	...	...	1 5
Linkt with many Bitter Tears ...	...	...	...	1 5
La Belle de Mabille ...	...	...	...	1 5
Legend of the Rose ...	...	...	...	1 5
Lost Bird	...	...	...	1 5
Lady of my Heart ...	...	...	...	1 5
Little Gipsy Jane ...	...	...	...	1 5
Lady Moon	...	...	...	1 5
La Lettre de la Perichole ...	...	...	...	1 5
Lay of the Lobster ...	...	...	...	1 5
Longing	...	...	...	1 2
Lovely Nelly	...	...	...	1 5
Love's Confession ...	...	...	...	1 5
Lo ! Here the Sabre of my Father ...	...	...	...	1 5
Let others Seek the Peaceful Plain ...	...	...	...	1 5
Love's Presence ...	...	...	...	1 5
La Sonnambula ...	...	...	...	1 5
Land of Song	...	...	...	1 12
Lilly Dear	...	...	...	1 5
Little Drummer ...	...	...	...	1 5
Lancashire Lass ...	...	...	...	1 5
May	...	...	...	1 12
My Name	...	...	...	1 5
Mary Dhu	...	...	...	1 5
My heart is like a fountain ...	...	...	...	1 5
Moon in Silent brightness ...	...	...	...	1 5
Meet me by Moonlight ...	...	...	...	0 14
Mother, can this the glory be ! ...	...	...	...	1 2
My love, we'll meet again ...	...	...	...	1 5
Music of yesterday ...	...	...	...	1 2
Marian Moore ...	...	...	...	1 5
My Sunny Guernsey shore...	...	...	...	1 2
Marian's song ...	...	...	...	1 5
My Mother's Name ...	...	...	...	1 5
Motto for every Man ...	...	...	...	0 14
Maggie's Welcome ...	...	...	...	1 5
Musical Miseries ...	...	...	...	1 5
Medicine Jack...	...	...	...	1 5
My dear old home ...	...	...	...	1 5
Nearest way home ...	...	...	...	1 12
Nelly Dunbar ...	...	...	...	1 5
Nellie and I. ...	...	...	...	1 5
Nora O'Neal ...	...	...	...	1 5
Oh, Smile Sweet Love ...	...	...	...	1 5
Our Love of Early Years ...	...	...	...	1 5
Old Cottage Clock ...	...	...	...	1 12
Over the Deep Blue Sea ...	...	...	...	1 5
Oft as the Bell (Sacred) ...	...	...	...	1 2
Oh ! Down the Deep bright River ...	...	...	...	1 5
Oh, Spare my Flower ...	...	...	...	1 5
Our Dear Old Church of England ...	...	...	...	1 5
Only the Night Winds Sigh Alone ...	...	...	...	1 2
Open Window ...	...	...	...	1 5
On the Banks of a beautiful River ...	...	...	...	1 2
Oh ! I defie on the Military ...	...	...	...	1 5
Oh, give me wings to fly away ...	...	...	...	1 5
Other Side ...	...	...	...	0 14
Pilgrim Steps ...	...	...	...	1 5
Pilgrim's Return ...	...	...	...	1 5
Peace or Home ...	...	...	...	1 5
Pearl	...	...	...	1 5
Peacefully Slumber my own darling Son ...				1 5
Peasant Girl ...	...	...	...	1 5
Prisoner and the Linnet ...	...	...	...	1 12
Passing away into Sunlight ...	...	...	...	1 5
Queen	...	...	...	1 12
Question	...	...	...	1 5
Regret	...	...	...	1 2
Royal Baby	...	...	...	1 5
Robin Redbreast ...	...	...	...	1 12
Roman Martyr ...	...	...	...	1 5
Ringing the flower bells ...	...	...	...	1 2
Ruth in the Corn ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet is the breath of early Morn ...				1 5
Sailor's Farewell ...	...	...	...	1 5
Speak tender words ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sleeping, I dreamed love ...	...	...	...	1 2
Sailor's Story ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sees the Night adorning shine or hide above				1 5
Sweet Bird, pretty Bird, tell ...	...	...	...	1 5
She wandered down the Mountain side	...	...	...	1 5
Shepherd of Israel ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet love ! those idle fears are vain ...				1 2
Sacred Vows ...	...	...	...	1 12
Sleep, My pretty one, Sleep ! ...	...	...	...	1 5
Snow lies White...	...	...	...	1 5
Shadows of Angels' Wings ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sailing Away	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet Effie Dean ...	...	...	...	1 5
Songs of the Rhineland ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet Lady to thy Lattice come ...	...	...	...	1 5
Swells of the Ocean ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sunshine	...	...	...	1 5
Star Beams	...	...	...	1 5
Sing me that Song again ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet is the Sound of Charity's Voice !	...	...	...	0 14
Surprise	...	...	...	1 12
Soft Dew is Sleeping ...	...	...	...	1 5
She Woke in Paradise ...	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet Story of Old (Sacred) ...	...	...	...	1 5
Song of the Bee...	...	...	...	1 5
Sweet Day so Cool ...	...	...	...	0 14
Snow Flake and the Citron Tree ...	...	...	...	1 12
To the Woods ...	...	...	...	1 2
Thoroughbred ...	...	...	...	1 5
Thousand a Year...	...	...	...	1 5
Tinkling of the Bell ...	...	...	...	1 5
That's the reason why, Darling ...	...	...	...	1 5
Troubadour ...	...	...	...	1 12
They ask me why I Love her ...	...	...	...	1 5
To him I crave my Heart ...	...	...	...	1 5
Throw wide the Lattice Window...	...	...	...	1 5
Thoughts at Eve ...	...	...	...	1 5
The two Boats ...	...	...	...	1 5
Think and Thank ...	...	...	...	1 5
Twilight Steals Softly ...	...	...	...	1 5
Trust	...	...	...	1 5
Thankfulness ...	...	...	...	1 5
There's no one there ...	...	...	...	1 5
Thady O'Flinn ...	...	...	...	1 5
Tribal Cain ...	...	...	...	1 5
Tommy Dodd ...	...	...	...	1 5
Upper Ten ...	...	...	...	0 7
Vicar of Bray ...	...	...	...	1 5
When I was young and fair ...	...	...	...	1 5
Wait for the turn of the tide ...	...	...	...	1 5
Wedding of Biddy McGrane ...	...	...	...	1 5
Wavering Hopes ...	...	...	...	1 2
When Memory dwells on thee ...	...	...	...	1 5
Widow Machree ...	...	...	...	1 5
"Who is it lying beneath the broad Palm" !				1 5
Where the Fairies love to Stray ...	...	...	...	1 2
Wounded Dove...	...	...	...	1 5
When Joan's Ale was New, my boys ...				0 14
"Where is my Nancy" ! ...	...	...	...	1 5
Wake us at dawn, Mother ...	...	...	...	1 5
Wheel of Life ...	...	...	...	1 5
When the Corn is waving, Annie dear ...				1 5
Wake me not from my dream ...	...	...	...	1 5
Where are they now ! ...	...	...	...	1 2
When first I saw his noble form ...	...	...	...	1 2
What need have I the truth to tell ! ...				1 12
Watching for the footsteps ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, without much change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
25,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	202½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,505	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	209
37,206	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1700
10,250	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	...11-14	Do. New	655
5,000	150	all	Nil	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
12,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1240
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,500	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Allisuce Spinning	1,725
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	2:0
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,300
700	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	15'0
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	2,000	850	300 p.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
...	12,000	11,000	1750 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	4000 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	200	all	100 p.	Do. New	320
800	1,500	all	100 p.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000 p.	Fort Press Co.	10,100
200	2,000	1,500	100 p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	5,000	all	425 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,300
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	5,000	4,000	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
120	2,500	all	350 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,500	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	360
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
800	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	30
25	133	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
...	...	Feb. '67	East India Bank's...	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	65	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolus	,, 2'0
Mexican Dollars	,, 2'0
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 2'3
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 16-0-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	106
Four per cent	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
13 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½ to 102¾

CALCUTTA.—4TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The sales reported to-day were of some good amounts of 4 per cents. at Rs. 94-8 and 94-10 or 5-8 to 5-6 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-5, 108-6 and 108-8 and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-6.

The telegram announces that the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of interests and discounts one per cent. all round.

A few Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,570.

£2,000 of East Indian Railway Stock changed hands at Rs. 240 per £20.

A speculative movement in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares commenced last night and continue this morning, caused a slight advance in prices; the transactions were from Rs. 275 to 285 and down to Rs. 280 per share of Rs. 1,300, overdue calls being paid by the purchasers; towards the afternoon there were sellers, and prices had a downward tendency.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Hay, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Baroda.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6	Nom. p. ton
	Casts	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myraboins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee		Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 30	per bale.
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Annie Forest	Brodie	London, May 21.
	British Princess	Stewart	London, May 21.
	Teasdale	Scarrow	London, May 14.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Nelly, Ogilvie, to London via Cochin.
Ship Hydree, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship Defiance, Hughes, to London, via Cochin.
Ship Norah Greene, Taylor, to Liverpool.

The steamer Krishna, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

S pt. 5	Moonie Rose	———	.....	———
	Achilles	———	.....	———
	Seaforth	———	.....	———
	Shand	———	.....	———

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3	Victoria Bridge	Laury	Covelong.
	6 Meimun (P. S.)	Gauvain	Galle.
	Lady Melville	Harrison	London.
	Edward Percy	Walker	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4	Medusa	———	London.
	Andromeda	———	Coconada.
	Copenhagen	———	Liverpool.
	5 Edward Percy	———	Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters, will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Sept. 17	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Nov. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 28

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggar and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Misar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 2 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

{Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio.*}

Hon. Sir R. COUCH. | Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS. | G. BIRD, Esq. | C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq. | A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. | A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | Ven. ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE. | Rev. C. T. WILSON. | Rev. W. MAULE. | Rev. C. F. H. JOHNSTON. | Rev. T. K. WEATHERHEAD. | Rev. C. GILDER.

A. C. MOORE, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN. | Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL. | W. WEDDERBURN, Esq. | Rev. G. C. REYNELL.

Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.

Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 62 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KNOTT—September 8th, at Poona, of paralysis, in the 49th year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. H. Knott.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—WEST—September 1st, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, John Jones, Esq., of Madras, to Alice Belle, third daughter of Major A. R. West, of Woodcock Lodge, Ootacamund.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

WATERFIELD—September 4th, at Allahabad, the wife of W. Waterfield, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—September 3rd, at Mynpoorie, Charles Beatty, second and youngest son of Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Alexander, aged 15 months and 6 days.

BLUNDELL—September 4th, at Cawnpore, after a short illness, in the house of J. M. Pears, Esq., C. S., Clara, the second daughter of the late William Blundell, Esq., aged 20.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

WE showed yesterday, *apropos* of Captain Trench's book, the great probability that, in a few years, Russia will have so improved her lines of communication with Turkistan as to place her available offensive resources potentially in the valley of the Oxus; that thereby her power to inflict injury on British interests in the East will be materially increased, and that she acquires a proportionate additional weight in any strife arising in the West. At this, or any other moment, her intentions may be as pacific as her professions. The one and the other are probably of equal importance. It is the statesman's duty to survey actual and possible co-existing forces, and form a sound judgment on their bearings upon those of the state over whose Government he presides. The question is not whether Russia has an offensive design now, but what could she do, what might she do under the stress of some great emergency, or the temptation of some great opportunity. We have shown that she can develop a powerful offensive position by simply improving, and in some quarters creating, a secure line of communications. Therefore English statesmen would be guilty of a dereliction of duty, if, trusting to pacific professions, they were to shut their eyes to facts, and if they did not devise and adopt a prudent and fore-casting policy intended to ward off or neutralize the new offensive element which Russia has thrust into the Eastern Question. It is obvious, that, in executing such a policy, whatever it may be, there must be complete unity of purpose and action between the Imperial and Indian Governments, and that the western and eastern portions of the Empire must reciprocally aid each other.

Captain Trench has given good military reasons for believing that, in a few years, Russia will be able to take Herat if she should deem that step expedient, and he thinks that we could not prevent the occurrence of such a calamity. But at the same time he enforces the favourite doctrine that it will be in our power to minimize the evil by establishing a strong fortress at Candahar. With the opinion that India could be defended on the line of the Helmund, with Candahar as a *point d'appui*, our readers are familiar. But although the military reasons in favour of this view are very strong, yet, on the other hand, the political reasons against a measure so extreme are at least of equal weight. No frontier is impregnable or without weak points, and it is a question of great moment when it is wise to sacrifice political advantages in order to secure a military gain. Moreover, the occupation of Candahar, if ever undertaken, must be an occupation in such force as to entail the complete subjection of Afghanistan as far as the Hindoo Koosh; and the construction of a railway up the Bolan Pass. Despite the tempting superiorities of the Candahar and Helmund line, we doubt whether the key of India does now lie where history shows that it lay in times past, namely, in the army, and on the plains of the Punjab. It was, no doubt, the possession of the mountains which enabled Alexander to cross the Indus, but it was superior tactical skill in battle which enabled him to reap the fruits of his daring invasion. Regarding as certain the power of the Russians to advance their frontier into closer proximity with our own, in fixing our counter-policy we have to consider whether the political dangers of standing on the defensive would be less or greater than the political dangers sure to be attendant upon an advance of our western frontier to the Helmund. Assuming that the political risks of the latter course would be less, and that a rapid line of communication could be established with the Helmund, there can be no doubt that such an advance would confer large, perhaps decisive, military advantages. But it would entail immense expense, and, moreover, would not accomplish the purpose of preventing Russia from drawing the maximum of benefit, in any European question, from her Central Asian conquests. Far from that; by throwing new burdens on the Indian Exchequer, and establishing a fresh drain on England for men, an advance to Candahar would weaken us in two ways at once. These reflections serve to indicate the embarrassing nature of the problem which the progress of Russia to the Oxus valley has thrust upon English statesmen to solve. Plainly, not quietism and credulity, but courage and circumspection are in large demand.

Captain Trench dwells, at some length and with his usual impartiality, on the Euphrates Valley Railway, as a measure having politically and strategically an important bearing on the question. Its advantages are that it is the shortest line, that its construction would strengthen Turkey, that British commerce could at once run direct into Asia Minor and Persia, and that it would give us two roads to India. Its disadvantages are that it would be, equally with Suez, exposed to the danger of being cut off by sea—for any power closing Egypt could close Iskenderoon—and that would be within easy reach of a Russian army—a fact pointed out long ago by General Mackintosh, and more recently by Mr. Gifford Palgrave. If England, indeed, were to determine that the line should be made, and were to prepare for the result that would inevitably follow from it—namely, the assumption of virtual sovereignty in the south-eastern territories of Asia Minor; if she went heartily into the work and officered the populations on and around the route; if, in addition, she created a strong Indian Navy, for war and transport service; if, in short, she resolved to stretch her Eastern Empire westward to the Mediterranean—then there would be some sense in the proposal to construct a railroad along the Euphrates valley. Unless that is done a railway through Turkey would be not a help but an embarrassment. With all due deference to high authorities we cannot avoid the conclusion, that sound policy dictates a preference for the Egyptian route, and that if we are to spend money and undertake responsibilities and incur risks of war, command of Egypt is the end we should have persistently in view. "If India," says Mr. Palgrave, as quoted by Captain Trench, "have a vulnerable point, *next after Egypt*, it is the Euphrates valley and its communications." Admitting the truth there is in this, we reply that England, even to save India, cannot occupy all the world, and that, on the whole, the Egyptian route seems preferable, precisely because it can be made most secure.

Reverting to the broad issue we quite agree with Captain Trench that, in a few years, Russia will certainly have the power (it does not necessarily follow that she will have the wish or intention) of causing the most serious embarrassment to England, and be able to increase enormously our difficulties in the Government of India, should it suit her purpose to do so. And also we agree with him, that "if action be taken in time, her power of doing this will be greatly modified, though it is absurd to suppose that it can ever be actually annulled." Exactly. All we contend for is that the facts should be fairly faced. We do not feel the least apprehension respecting the issue of a combat with Russia, and are content to rely on our moral power, our army, and our strategical position; provided always that the credulous sentimentalists, both here and at home, do not succeed in enervating the Imperial Government with their feeble and fanciful notions about the hard things of this world.

THE Agra paper says—"It is officially announced from Simla, we are told, that there will be no durbar in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh at Agra this season."

IT is reported from Meerut, Rohilkund, and Delhi that the fall of rain was general throughout these districts during last week. The Lieutenant-Governor's report on the state of the crops which we publish elsewhere, is brought up to the 31st August. The "Pioneer" says it may be presumed that, so far as the North-West s concerned, the harvest is safe. The Punjab has been in a much more critical condition, but there appears from a telegram from Col. Keatinge, published in another, column to have been rain there also. Col. Keatinge describes the present distress as "terrible." Mr. Lepel Griffin's report for the last week in August will be found elsewhere.

CHOLERA, we learn from the "Pioneer," has not yet left the 41st Regiment; four fresh cases occurred on the 1st and 2nd instant. The bulk of the corps has been removed into two separate camps each a few miles from Subathoo.

SIR EDWARD CREASY, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, is about to take leave. Mr. Justice Temple is to act for him, and Mr. G. Lawson, the Senior District Judge, will be additional Puisne Judge. The salary of the Chief Justice of Ceylon is £2,500, and of the Puisne Judges, of whom there are two, £1,800. There are also sixteen District Judges.

THE Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is stated to have supplemented his list of inquiries addressed to medical officers in charge of European troops by three other circulars, appropriated to medical officers in charge of native troops, to the medical officers in charge of jails, and to civil surgeons, with reference to the general population, respectively.

SOME of our native contemporaries seem still under the impression that England is constantly draining India of its precious metals. We commend to their notice the facts and figures of the case as stated authoritatively in the House of Commons in the late debate on Indian finances. It appears that since the year 1800 the excess of bullion imported into India over that exported from it amounts to no less than £311,131,300, of which no less than £262,567,643 has been coined into rupees in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—*Pioneer.*

IT would appear that the energetic measures recently adopted to cleanse the town of Umritsur are likely to be successful in banishing cholera altogether. It is true there was an increase on the 30th of August, when the report exhibited forty-two cholera deaths, with eight from other causes, but on the 31st the return showed only ten, with eleven deaths from fever and three from other causes. Should this continue for a few days we may soon hope to hear of the town being altogether free from the scourge that has been afflicting it for more than two months.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 4TH SEPT., AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day was very dull.
Fair Dhollera 10¾d.
Consols 92¾d.
Oriental Bank shares £43 10s.
Chartered ,, ,, £18.
,, Merc. ,, ,, £33.
Exchange on India 1s. 11½d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France..... £70,250,000
Total Notes outstanding..... £78,000,000

The ships Dilharry, Chacma, and Talisman have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT., AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day was again very dull.
Fair Dhollera 10¼d.
The Poona, from Southampton, takes out £91,000 in specie for Bombay.
The ship Esk has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT., AFT.

The Cotton Market continues very dull.
Fair Dhollera, 10¼d.
The Manchester Market is very dull.
7 lb. Shirtings 9s. 6d.
8¼ Shirtings 11s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 5d.

RAJCOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

7TH SEPTEMBER.

SINCE Narel Poonim, or Cocoanut Day, we have had a few light showers of rain, which have proved beneficial to the crops.

Cholera has abated. Of about forty cases that occurred in the city six only proved fatal. The police were supplied with chlorodyne for distribution gratis to all persons attacked, and this medicine appears to have had beneficial effects, and the natives seem to place much faith in it as an remedy for cholera.

Lieutenant R. R. W. Greenlaw, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Ahmedabad for the purpose of undergoing trial by court-martial on a charge of having appropriated public money to his own use.

The leading members of the Memon community of Mahal Dhorajee, talooka Gondul, have come in to represent their grievances to the Political Agent, who has, I believe, referred them to their Chief. The grievances relate to mutton and fish, which the durbar officials prohibit their using for 52 days in the year, in order to satisfy the prejudices of the Mahajan community, who, I may remark, form the minority at Dhorajee.

Captain Hancock has been appointed to act for Captain Lloyd as Superintendent of the Rajcote and Limree States, and Lieutenant Nutt, of the Staff Corps, will officiate for Captain Hancock as Fourth Political Assistant.

POONA RACES, 1869.

FIRST DAY—SEPTEMBER 9.

THE 9th of September will long be remembered by H. H. Aga Khan—since it proved to be a day of great triumph for him—a day on which he won every race for which he started a nag. The weather was propitious, although cloudy and despite a smart shower, which seemed to have been called down by the tinkle of the "first bell." The Stand commands such a fine view of the surrounding country that every one would know that it added to his pleasure were he not so familiar with its features. The British soldier in red, and the natives in white, mustered in great numbers, and lined the course for about half a mile. There were four drays on the ground, no end of carriages, and a score or two of light cavalry of both sexes flourishing about on the maidan. But all India is familiar with a race scene, and we need not affect to describe a well-known spectacle. Let us to business.

PONEY RACE.—Rs. 100 from Fund. For all ponies 13-1 and under. Catch weights. G. R. Entrance 2 G. M. Half mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's ...	Arab Spirit	Rizzok 1
Major Crosbie's	Dwarf	Capt. Charles 2
Mr. F. C. Adam's ...	Tom Boy	3
Mr. Framjee's	Gimcrack	4

This race calls for no comment. Arab Spirit, with the Dwarf close alongside, led and won. Time, one minute. Betting, even on Arab Spirit,

THE DERBY.—Rupees 1,000 from Fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1868 allowed 4 lbs. Winner of a race before the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs. One mile and a half.

	st. lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's ..	Shere Ali ...	8 0	W. Brewtey 1
Mr. Field's	The Aga ...	8 12	Chapman 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ..	Sirmuset ...	8 0	Syed 3
Major Crosbie's	Blue Beard	8 8	Captain Charles.
Colonel Gaye's	Somerset ...	9 3	Mr. Gaye.
Mr. Lane's	Argonaut ...	9 3	Challoner.
Mr. Field's	Grey Warrior	8 0	Hackney.
H. Abdool Wahab's ..	Guzlan ...	8 8	Auckland.
Major Crosbie's	Rob Roy ...	8 8	Emaum.

Red Deer and Warlock were scratched. Going off with a bad start—Sirmust, Somerset, and others being behind—the Aga made the running, and Shere Ali followed close upon him. With these two in front the whole went along in a cluster, some changes in position taking place at intervals, but nothing, apparently, overhauling the leading horses. Sirmust, however, gained ground rapidly. Somerset seemed at one moment to have collared Shere Ali, but soon gave it up. The Aga appeared for a brief moment to be waiting, or rather he was not let go soon enough. In the straight, Shere Ali and the Aga drove along close together, but as they neared the post it was plain that the Aga was beaten, and so it proved, for Shere Ali won by about a length. Sirmust, who started so badly, came in a good third. The rest we cannot attempt to place. Time—2 minutes 56½ seconds.

We infer from the mount being given to Hackney that Grey Warrior was intended to win; but he could never get to the front. Aga Khan backed himself to win first and second place, and the rush made by Sirmust rendered it probable. The Aga would probably have won had he been ridden to win all through. Shere Ali is a wonderful galloway.

THE POONA SWEEPSTAKES.—Rs. 500 H. F. with Rs. 400 from Fund, Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile.

	st. lbs.		
The Templars	ns. Pioneer	9 0	W. Brewtey ... 1
Major Crosbie's	Hungarian	9 0	Emaum 2
Major Chadwick ns.	Milliner	8 11	Auckland 3
Mr. Field	ns. Sail of the Fleet	9 5	Hackney 4
Mr. William's	Stranger.		

The race was between Pioneer and Hungarian; and was won easily. Stranger bolted off the course. Time—1 minute 52 seconds.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDEN STAKES.—Weight for age. Rs. 400 from Fund. 1¼ mile. Two only contended, Mr. Langley's Consul, carrying 7 st. 9 lb., and ridden by Livesey; and Major Crosbie's Exile, carrying 8st. 11 lbs., ridden by Emaum. Consul won easily. Time 2·27.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Rs. 400 from Fund. Weight for age and inches, 14 hands to carry 9 st. 1¼ miles.

	st. lb.	oz.		
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	Shere Ali ...	8 6	13	W. Brewtey ... 1
Major Crosbie's	Electric	8 2	0	... 2
Mr. Field's	King David.	8 6	6	Hackney ... 3
Mr. Williams'	Nugee	9 2	8	Feroze.
The Hajee's	Shahab ...	8 9	8	Auckland.

Electric bounced off with the lead, Shere Ali and King David lying behind. Before they reached the half mile Shere Ali collared Electric and King David pushed up to the front. The two leading horses, however, raced home in gallant style, Shere Ali winning by a length; King David a good third. Time 2·29. The Aga's beautiful little horse seemed not a pin the worse for his two sharp spins.

This brought the day's sport to a close. The last race was run in the dusk, and a little more punctuality would be desirable.

CRICKET.

BELGAUM *VS.* DHARWAR.

THE annual cricket match between Belgaum and Dharwar was played on the 30th and 31st August, and resulted in a victory for Belgaum in one innings with 36 runs to spare. The score is as follows:—

DHARWAR.

1st innings.			2nd innings.	
Captain Grant	b Bellairs	4	b Raby	12
,, Utterston.	b Bellairs	1	Not out	2
Mr. Sartorius	c Greenaway ...	12	c Bellairs	2
,, Walton	b Kettlewell ...	14	c Raby	11
,, Hulbert	c Reid	7	c Hunt	3
,, Robertson	b Kettlewell ...	0	thrown out Mackenzie.	3
,, Davis	c Reid	0	b Bellairs	0
,, Williams	c Raby	0	b Kettlewell	0
,, Ebden	b Raby	0	b Kettlewell	5
,, Cameron	b Raby	4	b Kettlewell	5
,, Price	Not out	0	b Thomas	0
	Extras	11	Extras	27
		59		74

BELGAUM.

Mr. Elliot	c Williams	12
Dr. Raby	b Sartorius	2
Major Thomas	b Grant	0
Mr. Stokes	c Hulbert	8
Mr. Greenaway	c Hulbert	0
Mr. Bellairs	b Grant	22
Mr. Mackenzie	Not out	59
Captain Kettlewell	Run out	14
Captain Hunt	b Grant	11
Major Reid	b Grant	0
Mr. Blake	b Sartorius	7
	Extras	34
		169

REASONS FOR HAVING THE DURBAR.

EVEN should the abundant rain of the last few days not have extended far enough into Rajpootana and the Punjab to ensure a plentiful harvest in those regions, and even if, consequently, it should not be expedient to provoke the attendance in state of the Sikh, Mahratta, and Rajpoot chiefs at a durbar at Agra, we do not see why, nevertheless, the visit of Prince Alfred should not be celebrated by a splendid spectacle near the old capital of Akbar. The movement of troops in the ordinary course of relief would by itself afford the material of a great military display, which moreover need not be attended by any pressure on the food resources of the local population. It is nearly certain that the harvest in Oudh, the lower Doab, the whole of the Benares Division, and Behar will be magnificent, and the Commissariat Department would have no difficulty in procuring a fortnight's supply for the largest camp by rail exclusively from those districts. Many native princes, chiefs, and gentlemen from all parts would doubtless be eager to attend, even under the strictest limitation of the number of their suites; and perhaps their spontaneous attendance, as indicating loyal feeling, would

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 10th, 10-10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 86.

GARWAR, 10th, 9-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light variable, thermometer 79, barometer 30·01, rain-fall 51 cents.

CANNANORE, 10th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th, 10-4 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·85.

THE CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

GORDON VS. GORDON AND DE SARUN.

THE following letters were written by the respondent on her return from Europe, whither, as would be seen from the report we published yesterday, she had gone with the co-respondent.—On account of other cases occupying the Court, the case was not resumed on Monday last.

"17th December, 1868.

"MY DEAREST HUSBAND,—Where are you and our darlings? Oh, the wretched demon snatched me away from your arms, and my little lambs! Carey, dear Carey, let me once implore on you, on my bended knees, for God's sake, to forgive me! Oh, save your lost and wretched wife, and, that is now your unfortunate wife Ellen. Dearest husband, I can take my oath before my God and man that I was dragged away when I was so very ill, and perfectly in a helpless state, and kept under lock and key, so that there was no help for me—and then, when far, far away to a distant land, from where I had no hopes of returning; but a great God who sees the heart said that it was not my fault, and therefore He has brought me through His great kind mercy and loving kindness to you and my precious ones. Oh, lift me up, my dearest husband! I am at your feet now. Do what you like with me. Oh, how miserable and ashamed I feel! Pity, oh pity me, and raise your fallen wife! Will you, my precious husband, cast me aside for ever? I know you are too kind-hearted and merciful. Oh, Carey, where is my God! I have not been to a place of worship since I have been torn away from you. I fear the trown of God is on me. Oh, pray and forgive! Oh, where are our precious and unfortunate lambs! I am like a mad woman. When shall I see your dearest faces and the darlings? You can, dear husband, cover me with your wings again. Can you be cruel to me? No! God has not given you a hard heart. Carey, dear, I shall tell you all particulars when we meet, and tell you who assisted that brute in his wickedness. Oh, God's vengeance will fall on his head, and we shall see it, Carey, dearest husband! Take me by the hand and raise me up. Pray to God and forgive me, and let me cry to you on my bended knees to forgive me, and God will bless you for it. Oh, how thankful I feel that I have escaped from that demon who was dragging me to hell! What a struggle I have had for it! I now thank my Heavenly Father for assisting me through it safe. My own beloved husband, it is never too late to mend. I ran with my life and went to Gordon Robinson's, and he very kindly raised and took me to Captain Williams, and they both went to grandmamma's house, and left me with her. I hope to see you very soon, and my little darlings. Oh, how my heart beats to see your sweet faces again! If you really can't come at once, write to me at once, Carey, dear. Will you not forgive me? Good night dearest. It is midnight now.—With fondest love, I am your own unfortunate wife,—ELLEN GORDON."

"MY DEAREST CAREY,—I got my escape after a great deal of terrible struggle, and with pain and shame allow me to write a few lines and ask you to receive me. I was snatched away from your arms and from my darling children. I have been a wretched and miserable woman, and God, through his kind mercy, has brought me to you; do for God's sake forgive and save. You alone have the power to lift me up in this world I was kept under lock and key. Let me implore on you to have mercy on me for the sake of our poor dear children. I shall tell you all particulars of my unfortunate lot when I see you. Come down soon; but do not be unkind to me, dear Carey. I have suffered a great deal, forgive me. Oh, forgive me, for God's sake, and save your unfortunate wife! My feelings are overcome just now. I cannot write any more. Do write to me where are my dear little ones. Tell me and allow me to see them. Oh, how I long to see your dear faces, dearest husband! I feel very much depressed and bowed down with grief and shame. I tell you truly it was not my fault. God will not allow that wretched brute to go unpunished. With fond love and kisses—I am, and can only be, your unfortunate wife,—ELLEN GORDON."

"MY DEAREST CAREY—Allow me to write a few lines and ask you to forgive me for my great fault. Will you not see my unfortunate face before you leave Calcutta? I have just seen your reply to mamma's letter. Very well, Carey dear, I will remain anywhere you wish me to remain. I on my oath declare to you that I have not seen that wretch's face since I have returned from Europe; nor have I been to any theatre, nor to any amusements of any kind. May God strike me dead if I am telling a falsehood! As for being in a family way I am not. You can have me examined by any doctor you wish for your satisfaction. Do for God's sake have a little pity for your unfortunate wife. I do assure you, my conscience pricks me very much, so much so that I have no sleep in my eyes night or day. I often think that if I am called away suddenly from this world, then how shall I stand before my God. I feel very sad and wretched. Carey, dear, do give me some encouragement. I come before you now, a humble and penitent sinner. Yes, dear husband, I say it again that I was decoyed away from you and from our dear children, and when I got away from the prison of sin and shame, I quite lost sight of that man, I mean that demon, and I would not have left Calcutta with this lady as I did. I was frightened away by many people. Some said that you have made up your mind to take me by the hair of my head, and beat the life out of me. I know I have wronged and brought shame on us all. I did not do it wilfully. Consider a little, dear husband, if my heart was really wicked, I would remain for ever in that wickedness, and my conscience would not prick me at all. My dearest Carey, let me appeal to you once more. Be a little kind to me. I know you have a tender heart. I know you have often prayed for me. Carey, dear, assist me to walk in the straight path. I am feeling wretched. Oh, lift me up with your helping hand, and do not say you hate me! Carey, dear, if I did not love you, then I would not think of you at all. God knows my heart, I cannot tell you more. If God is willing that we should meet, then I will tell you all about my unfortunate fate. Let me ask you on my bended knees before God to forgive me. Carey, dear, there are many to break a house, but very few to build it. I feel almost mad. I sent for Jooman and spoke to him, as he is an old servant, and asked him to take this letter. Good night, dear Carey; half the night has passed, and I have no sleep in my eyes,—With fond love, I am still—ELLEN GORDON."

I HAVE had a run-down purposely to Deauville to judge of the fashions; for you know, positively no one—except a few Senators' wives—is now in Paris. *La Mode* will be pretty stationary till winter. The robes are short, and are on the Camargo or Watteau style, well puffed behind, and well looped up; the *tournure*—last remnant of crinoline—seems to expand a little more than at first, but not literally. Ceintures, with their immense rearward bows, are worn as much as ever; white muslin is a favourite material. The rich trim it with Valenciennes lace. There cannot be too many small flounces At the sea, the bathing costumes are very extravagant this year, and it is the strangest thing possible to see the gay attire and pretty sailor hats in which the ladies of fashion entrust themselves to the arms of the stalwart bathing men. "How frightful," said a young lady, "to be carried in these horrid men's arms." "Men, my dear?" replied her mother encouragingly. "No such thing; they are only Tritons." Indeed the Tritons are worked to death this year, and excess no great admiration for the thin-waisted Parisian ladies. A delicate, enfeebled swell from Paris was congratulating a *baigneur* at Deauville on his good fortune in having some of the prettiest women in the Empire every morning in his arms. "Do you call these things women, Monsieur?" growled the Triton "Women, indeed! They are only dolls!" Poor country girls will no longer have temptation to shear themselves of their golden locks. False hair is going out fast, and any amount may now be bought for half price. A statistician calculates that if all the false hair worn in Paris last winter could be collected, it would fill the Place Vendome to the height of Napoleon's Column. After this, can you expect Gossip to go further to-day?—*Paris Letter.*

THE following story, if not *vero*, is *ben trovato*:—Father O'Mulligan, down Tipperary way, was much beloved by his flock, and his enthusiastic speeches in favour of the Irish Church Bill determined them to present him with a little token of esteem and regard in the shape of a hogshead of Potheen. So they bought a great cask entirely, and the night before the Reverend Father's birthday, each inhabitant brought his own quota from his private still, and poured it into the joint receptacle which was then bunged up and garlanded with flowers. The next day the presentation took place; his Rivirence overflowed with unctuous thanks; his flock were all and every one of them, specially the babies, "his dear children;" he declared that it was the happiest moment of his life, and with a benediction all round he dismissed the deputation. Then, oh then, how his lips were smacked and his eyes were winked, as he proceeded, glass in hand, to taste the good stuff; and then, oh then, what a volley of *anathema maranatha* and St. Ermilybus's curses fell from his tongue as he dashed the glass to the ground, and shook his fist at the distant village. The whiskey was nothing but water, and that not of the purest; each Pat had said to himself—probably without consulting his wife—"A little drop of water won't hurt such a whack of the rale thing;" and so each trusting that his neighbour's honesty would be greater than his own, had saved his Potheen, and expended naught but *aqua pura*! So his Rivirence was egregiously deceived, and he now doubts whether his flock are his children, excepting the babies, who, of course, could have had no part in this wicked deceit.

THE ADMISSION OF MR. MOROBA CANNOBA AS A VAKEEL.

THE petition of the vakeels of the Appellate Side of the High Court against the admission of Mr. Moroba Cannoba as a vakeel of the Court, without passing the examination prescribed in the rules for the admission of vakeels which came into force on 13th August last, came on for hearing on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Justice Lloyd.

The Advocate General appeared for the petitioners; Moroba was represented by Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle.

On the case being called,

The Advocate General said—I appear on behalf of Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas and the other vakeels in your Lordships' court to move the prayer of the petition which has just been referred to by the Registrar and that prayer is that your Lordships will reconsider an order which your Lordships made on 26th August last in granting permission to Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba to practice as a vakeel or pleader of the High Court. I may state, my Lords, at the commencement that the petitioners for whom I appear disclaim all personal feeling in the matter so far as Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba is concerned. That gentleman as we are all aware passed a distinguished career in the Mofussil as a judge of the Mofussil courts, rising to the rank of Principal Sudder Ameen; but perhaps he is better known to us in the presidency by his career as Small Causes Court judge. He is a gentleman whose judicial abilities have been more than once recognized, I believe, by this court; and it is upon no personal feeling or from any question with regard to the abilities of Mr. Moroba that my clients have made the objection to which I refer. Now, my Lords, the order for Mr. Moroba's admission was dated 26th August last; his application was made on the previous 23rd August, and I think in granting his application your Lordships' attention was probably not drawn prominently to the rules for the admission of a vakeel which had been recently passed and which had been passed in supersession of all previous rules. On the 13th August 1869, a rule was passed to this effect:—"All persons except attornies who shall apply to be admitted as vakeels of this court shall qualify themselves and be admitted, in accordance with the rules, dated 13th August 1869, and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th inst., or other rules which may from time to time be made by the High Court in their behalf and published in the *Government Gazette.*" Your Lordships will observe that that rule is framed in language which admits of no doubt that the only persons who can be admitted since 13th August 1869 as vakeels of this court, with the exception of attornies of the High Court, present or future attornies, are persons who qualify themselves according to certain rules passed by the High Court on 13th August. There is a provision made for other rules which may vary the rules so made on 13th August, but it is expressly declared that those rules shall be made by the High Court and published in the *Government Gazette.*

Mr. Justice Warden—Those rules are for the examination of persons wishing to be vakeels. They lay down the rules for examination.

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord. No further rules have been passed since 13th August, and the only rules under which a person can now apply to be admitted as a vakeel are the rules of 13th August, which render it indispensable that he should qualify himself according to these rules.

Mr. Justice Warden—Yes, persons who are not ordinarily qualified, but Mr. Moroba was of course qualified as far back as 1845.

The Advocate General—That, we submit, my Lord, is not the construction of the rules. The rules leave no doubt as to the persons who now only can be admitted, and it is clear from the framing of the notification of these rules, which says that they are passed by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court "in supersession of all former orders on the same subject." When we look at these rules, we find that an examination of considerable security is prescribed for the candidates for office of pleader of the High Court, that there are a great many books on which the applicants are to be examined, amongst them several books written by English text writers, some of modern date. They prescribe the examination, and then state that on the examination being passed each candidate will receive a certificate of qualification signed by the Registrar. And the fifteenth rule says:—"Any person who shall obtain a certificate of qualification under these rules will be entitled without further examination to apply for a sunud authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the civil courts of the district." That applies only to the pleaders of the district courts; in fact, if a candidate had qualified himself as a pleader of the High Court, there is very little doubt his certificate would be of sufficient weight to entitle him to practise in the district courts. Now, with regard to these rules we submit that they are, as long as they are in force, the rules by which the court must be guided in the admission of vakeels to the privilege of practising in this court, and your Lordships' court as a division court has no power of itself to approve or admit any vakeels unless they comply with the rules.

Mr. Justice Warden—A division court has the power of a full court.

The Advocate General—I submit that your Lordships have no power to approve or admit vakeels except acting ministerially under these rules. Further I submit your Lordships have no jurisdiction either as a division court to dispense with any of those rules. Those rules are framed by the High Court, and from the Charter it is clear that it is only the High Court that can frame rules for the admission of vakeels or advocates or attornies, and the same power which frames the rules is the only power which can dispense with them. The clauses of the Charter under which the High Court admit practitioners are the 9th and 10th. The 10th section makes it clear that only those persons are to be allowed to act as advocates, vakeels, or attornies, who have been admitted in accordance with the rules made by the High Court, and it also shows that it is the High Court alone which has the power of making the rules for the admission of vakeels. The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that no rules had been made by which the High Court had delegated to any single judge or any division court the power of prescribing on what terms vakeels or pleaders of the High Court should be admitted to practise.

Mr. Justice Warden said that on more than one occasion a division court had admitted vakeels who had applied for sunuds without the applicants passing any examination.

The Advocate General said he believed that had been so in the cases of Mr. Motecram Dulpatram and Mr. Kaikhusrao Homajee, but that was prior to the passing of the strict rules which were now in force.

Mr. Justice Warden—But there were rules then also.

The Advocate General said no doubt that was so; it was whilst the rule was in existence that persons who had passed the moonsiff's examination should be eligible for a vakeel's sunud of the High Court. It was difficult to trace out the old rules, but rules had been made in 1861, before the amalgamation of the two courts, and when the old Sudder Ameen Court had a perfect right to make its own rules. But the rules recently passed were clear in their language—it was clear the intention was that they should supersede all former rules.

Mr. Justice Warden—Yes, in supersession of all former rules for those who had never passed any examination.

The Advocate General contended that there was no intention in the new rules to make a reservation in favour of any particular class of persons, but that it was intended to have one uniform rule for the admission of all who henceforward sought permission to practise. Of course he was not here on the question whether their Lordships might hold it advisable to make any addition to these rules, but simply upon the rules as they stood, and the rules as they stood at present were the guide for the court in admitting vakeels; and certainly as the rules stood nobody could be admitted without having passed the prescribed examination. He might even make so bold as to say that even if one of their Lordships were to resign his position on the Bench and to make an application to be admitted as a vakeel, he apprehended he would be permitted to practise only consistently with the rules; and so in the case of a barrister who might chose to resign his practise at the bar and wish to have the privileges of a vakeel there would be no use in his exhibiting to the court that he was called to the bar and had been admitted as an advocate or practised as an advocate of the High Court; the rules did not provide for such cases, but were specific that he must pass a special test, whatever view the court might take of his fitness. Mr. Moroba Cannoba had passed the moonsiff's examination, and formerly there had been a rule to the effect that "any person who passes the moonsiff's examination may without further examination apply for a sunud to practice as a vakeel," but the rules of 13th August had been passed in supersession of all other rules. The learned gentleman then referred to rules which had been passed on 14th November 1866, and again submitted that by the rules of 13th August 1869 no exception could be made in favour of Rao Bahadoor Moraba Cannoba, notwithstanding his experience. No doubt the rules were artificial, but all professions were guarded by certain artificial rules. No one could enter a learned profession without complying with the rules for admission into that profession. The interests of society required that it should be so, and those whose part it was to watch over the well-being of the public prescribed that. In an individual case the rules might be disregarded without any harm, but it was not competent to allow the rules to be disregarded, because the slight benefit to the single individual was not to be compared to the injury the public might sustain from any relaxation of the rule. He then referred to the rules now in force as prescribing a severer test than the old rules.

Mr. Justice Warden—The rules do not prescribe a severer test for those who have already passed.

The Advocate General—I submit that the rules are quite precise as to the qualification.

Mr. Justice Warden—Yes, the rules for those who have not already passed a certain test.

The Advocate General said that on the same principle a barrister, or anybody the Court might consider competent, might be admitted without examination.

Mr. Justice Warden—But this gentleman has actually passed an examination, and had he at the time of his passing that examination made an application for a sunud he would have obtained it and would even have obtained it without any objection being raised afterwards.

The Advocate General said the rules of 1861 allowed moonsiffs to be admitted, but looking at the rules recently passed his clients raised the objection that the order of the Court admitting Mr. Moroba had been issued improvidently, and for that reason they came before the Court to ascertain their Lordships' views. After all the rules had been brought to their Lordships' notice possibly they might hear what his learned friends had to say on the subject.

Mr. Justice Warden—Mr. Moroba being in Court, and apparently prepared to reply to the objections against his getting a sunud from this Court, we shall hear what he has to say through his counsel.

Mr. Macpherson—I do not appear to speak on this petition. We have had no actual notice of this petition.

Mr. Justice Warden—Well, that being the case the only course will be to give a rule *nisi*, and order Mr. Moroba to show cause why the rule of the Court should not be reversed; but I presumed that Mr. Moroba had come here prepared to support his position.

Mr. Macpherson said he had only come prepared to support an independent petition, which would of course depend upon the manner in which their Lordships dealt with the Advocate General's petition; but Mr. Moroba was not come prepared, nor was he or his friend Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle prepared, to show cause against the arguments adduced by the Advocate General, which their Lordships appeared to think of sufficient weight to entitle them to a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Justice Warden—We consider it necessary to grant a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Macpherson—Then your Lordships will consider that the hearing of the petition I am instructed to present to-day should stand over till the rule *nisi* is disposed of.

The Advocate General said he understood a copy of the petition of his clients had been given to Mr. Moroba a week ago; and the Rao Bahadoor must have known of it, so that his counsel ought to have been able to reply to his (Mr. White's) arguments.

Mr. Justice Warden said that about a week ago, when the petition of the vakeels was brought to the notice of the Court, Mr. Moroba was in Court and was told that if he wished he could come to the hearing prepared to argue the case.

Mr. Macpherson said he had come here on the understanding that in the event of anything being done with the Advocate General's petition he should have an opportunity of showing cause against its being made absolute.

Mr. Justice Warden said he had presumed that Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle were ready to speak to the matter.

Mr. Macpherson said he could hardly be expected to speak to the matter at present, as they had not even had a copy of the petition.

The Advocate General said he understood a copy had been given to Mr. Moroba.

Mr. Moroba said he had received no copy of the petition.

The Advocate General—I understand Mr. Moroba would not have a copy; but he has an opportunity of showing cause now.

Mr. Macpherson said there must be some misunderstanding, for he had come prepared to support Mr. Moroba's petition for the issue of a sunud, which has been granted, but not to show cause against the arguments of his learned friend, which he had only just had an opportunity of hearing, and he had had no opportunity of informing himself sufficiently on the points, so that he could not consistently with his duty to the person he represented attempt to show cause against the arguments set forth now.

As Mr. Macpherson was not in a position to go on, a rule *nisi* was granted, and Wednesday next fixed for the further hearing.

THE CHARGES AGAINST TWO BHATTIA MERCHANTS.

ON Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, resumed the investigation with regard to the information laid by Hurryeurson Jugjeevun, formerly in the service of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased, charging Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee with abetment thereof; and both of them with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank Corporation, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized.

Messrs. McCulloch and Green (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Agland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the first defendant; and Mr. Rimington for the second defendant. Dr. Dallas also appeared to watch the case on behalf of a number of shareholders of the Commercial Bank on the ground that Mr. Rimington, attorney for the official liquidator, was acting for one of the defendants.

Andoo Lilladhur, who had said in the course of his examination at last hearing that he was so ill that he must leave the court, was re-called and further examined by Mr. McCulloch—An entry to the credit of Moorlidhur Dhurumsey was shown to him and he deposed that that was the one he spoke of in his last examination as made in the rough ledger.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am the elder brother of Premjee Lilladhur. I was employed under Goculdas Tejpall all my life. After having been charged by the defendants with theft I was discharged from the employ by them. I have been without employment since. I became sick, I sat in the shop by order of Shamavahoo. I knew the late Moorlidhur Dhurumsey well. He had an account in the books of Goculdas Tejpall. I also knew Khetsey Khimjee. He was the uncle of Moorlidhur Dhurrmsey and they lived together. After the death of Goculdas Tejpall, Moorlidhur lived in the house of the accused by permission of Shamavahoo. Moorlidhur and his uncle Khetsey Khimjee were an undivided Hindoo family. In June 1868 I wrote the accounts of the late Goculdas Tejpall.

Witness here remarked—I am not well; you ask me all these questions.

Mr. Scoble—Yes, and I will ask you a good many more. (A laugh).

Witness—I will answer all questions so far as my recollection goes.

Some native engaged in the case here handed a pair of spectacles to witness, and he was asked whether he would try these. Witness took them in his hand but replied that he could not see with them—one of the gentlemen for the defence remarking that there are none so blind as those that won't see.

Witness—I cannot give proper answers.

Mr. Scoble—I saw you walking upstairs to-day apparently perfectly well.

Witness—When I am compelled to come I must. I did not like to come here but another man called me.

Mr. Scoble—You must try and keep better a little longer.

Witness—Let me go.

The cross-examination was then proceeded with—Mr. Scoble recommending the witness not to make explanations at present but to reserve his strength to answer his questions.

Witness deposed—The rough ledger was written up regularly by me last year. I posted up the entries daily. The cash-book was kept by Ramdas (Page 160 of Exhibit G. being shown to witness.) This is my handwriting not the handwriting of Ramdas Dharsey. That is the book which Ramdas Dharsey kept. I must have made that entry by instruction. I do not know when Ramdas Dharsey's wife died. I am not well.

Mr. Scoble—May it have been ten years ago—A. God knows.

Mr. Scoble—Do you mean that you do not recollect the death of Ramdas' wife?

Witness—I recollect this—that she died. (Laughter.) Why should I tell lies?

Mr. Scoble—Well, I am sure I don't know, nor why you should not tell the truth.

Witness—Why do you ask these questions. I am unwell? What is the use of giving false answers?

Mr. Scoble—I don't want you to give false answers, I want you to give true answers.

Witness—I don't recollect when Ramdas' wife died. I know that she died when Ramdas was away from the office for a time. I made entries in this book for five days. That I say on referring to the book. I do not recollect getting a cheque from the defendant Dwarkadas Vussonjee last year.

Mr. Scoble here handed a cheque with witness's signature and repeated his question.

Mr. McCulloch objected to this question, holding that his learned friend could ask only whether witness recollected getting a writing, and that to ask as to a cheque was asking a description of the contents of the writing, which evidence could be received only if the document were produced.

Mr. Scoble replied that on the same principle if he wanted to ask a witness if he took a horse from a stable, his learned friend might say he must ask if he took an animal, as the word "horse" would describe the contents of the stable. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCulloch rejoined that that was just his argument. If it were on a charge of horse-stealing one might be hanged if the contents of the stable were a horse and were it a cow he would not. (Laughter.) The question there would certainly be of importance, and were there a law to that effect, he would object to asking the contents of the stable just as he here objected to asking the contents of the writing.

The question was allowed by the court.

Witness, on further cross-examination, said—I do recollect getting a cheque from the defendant Dwarkadas last year. I see my signature on the back of a paper now shown. I remember going to the shop of Dwarkadas with the prosecutor about the balance of the legacy due to Moorlidhur Dhurumsey. I do not remember when we went. I do not remember the time of day at which we went. I believe both defendants were there when we went. I do not remember if Mathooradas Lowjee was there. He must have been. I remember defendant Dwarkadas giving me a cheque. I took it to the bank—the new Bank of Bombay—and got money. I got at the bank Rs. 8,500 in notes. Dwarkadas filled up the body of the cheque. I do not recollect if Cursondas Wullubdas filled it up. I know a man of that name. I do not remember who sent me and prosecutor to Dwarkadas about this legacy. I do not remember if it was Shamavahoo. I do not know if she had so much authority. She was in the habit of giving orders. The executors never asked her for orders. The executors and Shamavahoo were not on good terms at this time—that is, soon after the death of Goculdas Tejpall. I am sure Shamavahoo did not send me to see about the legacy. I gave all the money that I got for the cheque on the bank to Ramdas Dharsey. As monies were received for the estate of the late Goculdas Tejpall we took them to the shop of Dwarkadas. An account was kept of any monies left in the strong box in the shop of Goculdas Tejpall. I do not recollect when I took the message from Ramdas Dharsey to the defendants about money which had been debited to the account of Moorlidhur. I do not recollect if any one went with me. Many people were in the shop, but I do not know if any one was near. It was by the orders of Ramdas the entry in the rough ledger was made. Witness being shown the entry deposed—This was made here by me on the orders of the defendants. I do not remember under what circumstances they gave me the order. The defendants told me to make the entry on the day I made it. This was in the office of Dwarkadas. I went to the defendants by order of Ramdas to take instructions as to making this entry. Ramdas told me so on that day. Gocul Morarjee brought me to this court last day and to-day. He is the servant of Shamavahoo. She sent me instructions to come here to-day.

Mr. Scoble—Did she send you to Mr. Cleveland's office?—A. I was in the habit of going to that office frequently.

Q. By Shamavahoo's instructions?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rimington—Witness deposed that when Moorlidhur Dhurumsey died his widow Manockbae continued to live at the house of the late Goculdas Tejpall. There might have been some jewels sold. Mr. Rimington showed witness the entry in the name of Khetsey remarking that it was the brightest jewel in Shamavahoo's tiara, and asked him to account for its unusual character in not stating whence the money had come nor to whom it had been paid. Witness deposed—I only wrote down the words as I was told by defendants. They did not give me any instructions to alter the usual form of entry. I cannot explain why the usual form of entry was not followed. I made the entry in the office of the late Goculdas Tejpall. Ramdas was there. He did not tell me the form in which the entry was to be made. I believe I got the money for the cheque on 14th August.

Re-examined by Mr. McCulloch—When I got Rs. 8,500 from the bank I gave it to Ramdas. Prosecutor was then present. Moorlidhur was not. Ramdas put the money into his own treasury, that is in the shop of Goculdas Tejpall. No entry was made at that time. The entry was made after the instructions had been received. I got the instructions the same day as that on which I received the money at the bank. The entry in Exhibit E. was made the same day as I brought the money from the bank.

Ramdas Dharsey, who was so ill that he could not be brought out of his palanquin, was next examined at the door of the Court House. He deposed—I have been suffering from fever. God knows if I will recover. I was cashier to the late Goculdas Tejpall, and continued after his death. Exhibit H. under G., p. 134, is in my handwriting. I recollect I paid this sum of Rs. 8,48C to Moorlidhur Dhurumsey in the office of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased. Before payment I got his signature to this writing. I got the money to pay him from the witness Andoo Lilladhur. He brought me Rs. 8,500, out of which I paid to Moorlidhur Rs. 8,480. Twenty rupees remained in the cash-box. Moorlidhur kept the money in his hand for a short time. In consequence of the instructions given by prosecutor Moorlidhur returned the money to me in about a quarter of an hour. He did not go away during this quarter of an hour. I put the money into the treasury at Gocouldas Tejpall's at the request of the prosecutor. The prosecutor requested Moorlidhur to let the money remain in this office till the dispute with the Commercial Bank was settled. I kept the money in the treasury a month or a month and a half. I made no entry of this money at any time. Hurkissondas told me not to make any farther entry about this till we had orders from the Setts (defendants.) I did not apply to them for orders. I sent a message by the witness Andoo, and in consequence of the message in reply the money was allowed to remain in the treasury. Exhibit G, p. 160, is not in my handwriting. It is in the handwriting of Andoo. I saw him make it. This entry was made at the request of prosecutor. It was the first entry that was made of that sum after Moorlidhur had returned money to me. I did not know who Khetsy Khimjee was. There was no other previous account in that name in the books of Goculdas Tejpall, or his estate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I kept the cash-books only. I cannot tell whether there may not have been old accounts in the books of Goculdas Tejpall. The rough cash-book produced is for the most part in my handwriting. I remember my wife dying up-country in Malwan in the month of Shravun Wud last year. It was on the 9th or 10th of that month that the news came to Bombay. In consequence of that I was absent from office four or five days, and during my absence I gave up charge of cash and cash-book to Andoo Lilladhur. Exhibit G., p. 160, was made on the 11th Shravun Wud, one of the days when I was absent from office. I saw that entry made. Hurkissondas gave me leave. For the sake of my belly I went to office at that time. Prosecutor was my superior and I had to take his instructions. I wrote particulars of cash in chest every day. The Setts (defendants) were very seldom in the habit of calling for those particulars. I used to receive orders from prosecutor, not from the Setts. When I paid the money to Moorlidhur it was in notes. Gopinath Sadasow was then present. He was not present when the money was returned. It was not customary to keep at the shop of Goculdas Tejpall, deceased, any money belonging to his estate. The treasury in Goculdas Tejpall's shop was a wooden chest kept in Shamavahoo's sitting-room. I had the key and she had none. I kept the key in a small box in the office, of which small box I kept the key. Shamavahoo had no key of that box. I kept in this small box small sums of money for other people. If the amount was large I kept it in the treasury.

The case was then further adjourned for a week.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Charles Anderson, a seaman of the ship Challenge, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner complained that in consequence of illness he was unable to work. The Magistrate sent him to Dr. Gray, Acting Police Surgeon, for examination.—Thomas Lewis, and eleven other seamen of the British ship John O'Gaunt, with refusing to do duty on board the ship. Mr. Donnan, the master of the ship, said that the night before last at 6 P.M., the prisoners positively refused to work, and continued to do so till the following morning. The men expressed their willingness to go back on board their ship and resume work, and the captain was satisfied and withdrew the complaint. They were accordingly sent on board.—George Gains and John Fairfoot, seamen of the British ship Isabella Hercus, were charge with refusal of duty. This morning prisoners were ordered by the captain to turn to their work and they refused to do so. The prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a week each.

GAMBLING.—Bhicajee Sorabjee and two others were charged with gaming with instruments of gaming in a public place this day. The prisoners were convicted and fined five rupees each, or, in default, to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

THEFT.—Hami Moorari, a damaged character, was charged with stealing sixteen seers of pepper, belonging to Waljee Rowjee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A PROPOSAL has been set on foot by some admirers of Humboldt to erect a statue to him in England, as his admirers in Germany are doing there.

A CAUTION.

IT is one thing for an Anglo-Indian to marry a rich wife in England, but quite another to get her away from home to the land of one's exile. Captain Plowden, the Assistant Commissioner of Hoshungabad, and a brother-in-law of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, must certainly think so. In 1866 this gallant officer went home, and married the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer of cocoa and mustard, of the name of Taylor. According to an up-country contemporary he "left his wife at home and came out to India, but returned to England last spring to bring her out. Her family, however, threw the most unjustifiable obstacles in the way, and did all they could to oppose her wish to accompany her husband. One night the whole family broke into Captain Plowden's bed-room, alleging that they had heard cries proceeding from it, and a scuffle ensued, ending in the expulsion of the intruders, during which MRS. Plowden was got out of the way in male attire and has not since been discovered. Her father stated that 'he hated and detested the sight of a red coat and wished his daughter to marry another person.' Captain Plowden has offered a reward for information leading to the recovery of his wife." The moral of this doleful tale is that Staff Corps officers should resist the blandishments of homœopathic cocoa and Durham mustard.—*Madras Mail.*

THE ALBERT.

THE Calcutta directors of the "Albert" have adopted a wise course in publishing their pamphlet addressed to Indian policy-holders. There can be no doubt that they persistently resisted the doings of the London board in the interests of the Indian public. Their position all along has been a very equivocal one; they were merely, as the Advocate General told them, the delegates of the home board; they had no legal standing as directors; and they were bound to carry out any instructions they received from home, no matter how distasteful those might be. Their position in fact was merely that of buffers between Indian policy-holders and the home direction. That was certainly not a very dignified office to hold, and our only wonder is that these gentlemen who showed no want of independence and spirit continued in it after they discovered the fact for themselves. They may have thought that by continuing in their places they could serve the policy-holders far better than by resigning and publishing their reasons for so doing. If they acted from this motive, subsequent events have shown that it was a mistaken one; but then every one is wise after the fact. They have been blamed by some for allowing their names to appear in connection with the advertisements of the company published in India, setting forth the unparalleled prosperity of the "Albert," and the immense accession of new business, &c., &c. We think they were fully justified in this; and the fact that in eight years the Calcutta office was able to remit to England out of its surplus profits upwards of a quarter of a million sterling shows what an immensely profitable business the "Albert" enjoyed in India. Mr. Ogbourne also has been attacked with some bitterness on this score, but we think he too is entitled to an honourable acquittal, inasmuch as the Calcutta office was kept just as ignorant of the doings of the home board and the state of the home finances as the general public. But what shall we say of the home board and the extraordinary reports they issued? and what shall we say of Mr. Vansittart Neale, who came out armed with full powers to wheedle the Calcutta directors? On the 26th September 1866 the managing director wrote that the assets of the company then showed "a surplus of £800,000 in favour of the company, after providing for the payment of all sums assured." In the head office report for 1867, it is stated that "the assets, including the value of premiums, on the 31st December, exceeded four and a half millions sterling." Again on the 3rd January 1868, that is after Professor DeMorgan's valuation, [they have used the Professor's name ever since to produce a kind of talismanic effect on the public, though they never had the honesty to publish his report] the London manager wrote that "the assets were 100 per cent over and above what was required for the security of policy-holders." And again, Mr. Neale, who come out to Calcutta as a sort of forlorn hope to storm the Calcutta board and take away what he could *loot*, and who must have been aware of the actual state of affairs, assured the Calcutta directors in a written document that the general state of the company had not deteriorated since Professor DeMorgan's valuation, and that that valuation showed a considerable surplus in favour of the company. Reuter's telegram, published in our issue of the 3rd, states that during the last seven years the total losses of the company amount to one million and a quarter sterling. It is impossible that the home board could have been ignorant of this state of things, and their impudent statements and untruthful reports can be considered in no other light than impudent attempts (unfortunately too successful) to obtain from the Indian public the means temporarily to bolster up their tottering concern at home.—*Pioneer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SHAKESPEARE MIS-IMPROVED."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading I noticed in your paper a short extract from *Once a Week* beginning with a quotation from some essayist:—"If we wish to know the force of human genius we should read Shakespeare. If we wish to see the insignificance of human learning we may study his commentators." I never chanced to read the quotation in question. It may in some instance be true, but it is a very sweeping and ill-natured remark, and partly furnishes its own illustration—Diogenes treading with rather dirty boots on much greater modesty than his own. Where many differ we cannot expect them all to be equally correct. When many ride one hobby one must go before. But I have often thought how much we were indebted to the "human learning" and research that have made so many obscure and difficult passages readable to us.

I have been surprised at the trouble taken in hunting up old dry dusty deeds and records for anything that could throw light on terms and customs now obsolete. When we know that many of Shakespeare's plays were printed—I may say translated—from stage copies, full of notes, corrections, and stage directions in the margin several years after Shakespeare's death, and could not have the benefit of the poet's own corrections, there is little to wonder at, if, in the weeding, errors crept in; and it surprises me the more that all the patient labour spent by commentators should be so thanklessly received. The very reading of the passage quoted by the writer in *Once a Week* is by one of the so called mistmprovers, as he himself owns, and he does not seem to think it is misimproved either. That particular debt at least he owes them, for the words in the folio read thus—

"His nose was as sharp as a pen,
And a table of green fields,"

and Theobald altered it to the text as it now stands in the popular editions—

"His nose was as sharp as a pen
And a babbled o green fields."

This does not show want of sense, but rather some ray of genius akin to the great dramatist's suggested this as the probable reading of it, as possibly it was. Another sensible rendering of it (to say the least) if not so natural and poetical as the former, was given by Collier—

"On a table of green frieze."

A very natural comparison for any writer to make, as the very thing may have been before his eyes, though it is not necessary to the sharpness of the pen that it should be on such a table,—I daresay it would be quite as pointed anywhere else, or on a table of any other colour. Dame Quickly would not be so accustomed to see a pen in such a place, that the comparison should so readily occur to her mind—for ale house scores were usually chalked behind the door—and it is very unlikely that Shakespeare would make her say so. It is against her character altogether, for she scarcely uses a simile in the whole play, being a simple unimaginative woman whom Falstaff's witty cozening had cast a glamour o'er, but how natural and true for her to repeat what she heard

"a babbled o green fields."

Pope's argument that there is no passage like it in the quarto edition is no authority, for neither is half of the same play, and it is different in almost every page. If we regret it for that reason, we may do the same with 1

ENGLAND'S NEXT DIFFICULTY.

(*The Times*, Aug. 13)

A BILL for the settlement of the Land Question of Ireland has been long promised as the measure the Ministry will put foremost next Session; and the promise will have to be redeemed. A more difficult task has never been undertaken by any Government. It demands the widest knowledge, the most sober judgment, the firmest faith. Passion and prejudice have clouded the outlines of the Land difficulties of Ireland, and a man must keep strict guard over himself, or in attempting to arrive at the truth he will find himself hurried away by sympathy for one or other disputant. The mere facts of Irish tenure are so distorted, as repeated from witness to witness, that the utmost patience is often baffled in sifting the evidence presented for investigation. As for the faith that is necessary in those who would grapple with this problem, who shall measure it? To settle the Irish Land Question must, in the ears of many, sound as the wildest of promises. It has been the dream of statesman after statesman, yet no one has realized it; for in addition to the rare combination of qualities the Minister must possess who shall compass it, there are other hindrances behind. He must be supported by an intelligent and a resolute public opinion. In destroying the Irish Establishment Mr. Gladstone was backed by those unflinching advocates of good and equal government by whom the Establishment had been uniformly denounced as unjust and injurious, but the casting vote of the nation was undoubtedly due to those who laboured for its downfall because it violated their peculiar theories of the functions of the State. No especial fervour of voluntaryism can be expected in furthering the improvement of the Land Laws of Ireland. As an article of the Liberal programme the settlement of the Land Question will receive a certain amount of adoption, but there are prejudices even here which must stand in the way of any heartiness in the cause.

We publish to-day the first of a series of articles on the Land Question of Ireland, written by an intelligent observer, with singular qualifications for his task, who has undertaken to study on the spot the phenomena of agriculture in the sister island. It is of an introductory character; but its perusal may serve to supply an answer to the question, often raised, why there should be any Land Reform in Ireland at all. This is the first prejudice to be overcome. The Land Laws of Ireland are substantially the same as those of England; the variations are trivial and technical, while on all important points there is a complete identity. Where, then, it is asked, is the need for further legislation? English landlords and English tenants live in amity together, and if things are different in Ireland, the fault must be with the people, not with the laws under which they live. It might be thought a sufficient reply to this reasoning to point out that every successive Administration for many years past has confessed the necessity of further legislation for Ireland. Each of them has had its Land Bill, and while those who have been "out" whether Liberal or Conservative, have not been slow to criticize the scheme of those who were "in," they have been found a year or two afterwards reproducing the same proposals—the same, at least, in principle—as their own. But we need not rely upon mere authority. The history of Ireland has been different from that of England; the social systems of the two countries have been widely apart; the education of their inhabitants is dissimilar. A correspondent rapidly reviews the agrarian history of Ireland since the beginning of the present century, and the retrospect is sufficient to bring into painful light the dissimilarity of the two nations. All this, however, it may be replied, does nothing more than establish the fact that the people are different, or, if that form of putting it be preferred, that the nations are unlike, and therefore confirms the opinion that the fault is with the people, and not with the laws. The answer to this is, that where nations differ laws must differ also. A legislator has before him the people for whom he makes laws, and it is with reference to them he must legislate. It may be allowed that it should be his object to educate them by law but he cannot accomplish this unless he takes note of their peculiar characteristics; and if he fail to do this and leave them ungnided in their special difficulties, some part at least of the blame of the disorganization that follows must rest upon him.

The necessity of legislating with reference to the society for which legislation is intended may be thought self-evident, but the proposition is of such essential importance in its bearing on the Irish question that it may receive some simple illustration. It often happens that laws punishing particular offences are not found in the jurisprudence of a country until an advanced period of its history. The offence is not committed or so rarely as not to attract attention. Thus, for example, it is not yet a score of years—it is, indeed, barely a dozen—since the first Act was passed by Parliament for the punishment of fraudulent trustees. The system of trusts had been ingrafted on our law for centuries, and it is unquestionable that many a trustee must in that time have abused his powers with fraudulent intentions, yet his responsibility was limited to the restitution of the property he had misapplied; he was never made liable to punishment for his misconduct. Suppose, before the scandals had arisen which gave occasion to the passing of the Fraudulent Trustees Act, instances had been rife of misappropriation of trust funds, and the persons interested in these funds, finding that their sole redress was an illusory one directing a bankrupt to refund money he had spent, had taken the law into their own hands and committed acts of violence on their dishonest guardians. What would have been the reflection of intelligent men on such events? Would they have said it was sad that trustees could not be found who were discreet and faithful, and that it was sadder to think that their wards were passionate and violent, and that there were other countries where trustees and their wards never quarrelled? Or would they not rather have said that it was plain the law was defective which did not provide for the punishment, and thereby for the repression, of wrongs too frequently recurring? It may be, and in a sense it is, the fault—that is to say, the defect—of a people that the peace cannot be preserved among them without more definite provisions protecting the proper claims of individuals than are found necessary in a neighbouring country; but it is still more clearly the fault of the legislator that these claims should be liable to be violated in the absence of means of protection, and should give rise to the violence of self-assertion in consequence.

Another observation must be made in approaching the discussion of the Land Laws in Ireland. It is necessary to protest that we do not mean to imply by the illustration we have used, and we do not not in fact believe, that it is common for the landlords of Ireland to outrage the proper claims of their tenants. Laws are made not so much for the guidance and support of the best as for the repression and punishment of the worst of a community. If there were no law in England against highway robbery, the mass of Englishmen would still, as we hope, abstain from "taking to the road," and the existence of the law is no more than a confession that there are some who in its absence would be guilty of the crime which it punishes, as there is indeed a smaller number who even now commit the offence hoping to escape punishment. The law of landlord and tenant vests in the landlord in Ireland, as in England, an immense power: and if it is found as a matter of fact that there is a proportion of Irish landlords—although the proportion may be so small that their joint acreage may be even comparatively contemptible—habitually disregarding claims which on any principle of justice must be admitted to be rightly put forward by their tenants, a case for the intervention of the Legislature, by way of stricter definition of mutual rights, is established.

One last point must be noticed. Why, it will be asked, does not the Irish tenant protect himself? The letting and hiring of land is a matter of contract, and it is open to the cultivator of the soil to prevent any infraction of his just claims by insisting upon appropriate stipulations at the commencement of his tenancy. This touches one of the greatest difficulties of the Irish question. We have the most unqualified belief that in the highest development of our social organization the relations between landlord and tenant must be determined by free contract, each holding the other at arm's length; and we hold it to be essential that, whatever legislation may be attempted, nothing should be done to retard—everything should be done to accelerate—the time when the Irish tenant shall be able to contract on a footing of equality with the landowner, and shall habitually look upon tenancy as a matter of contract. It is always to be feared as a possible and even imminent danger that interference may lessen the spirit of self reliance in the cultivator of the soil, and foster the injurious notion that he and the soil he cultivates are indissolubly connected. But we are bound to look at the facts of the case, and the facts, such as we know them, enforce the conclusion that the Irish peasant cannot even now, from over-population and other causes, contract freely with his landlord even at the commencement of his tenancy, much less forfeit his position when he is already a tenant. Here, however, we are entering upon what must be reserved for the subsequent letters of our correspondent—the facts of the tenure of land in Ireland. Our immediate purpose is served if we loosen and dissipate the prejudices interfering with a proper consideration of those facts as presented.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

AT a meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland held on August 11—the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff moderator—Dr. Buchanan, in giving in the report as to the Sustentation Fund, took occasion to reply to the statement made in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the failure of the Sustentation Fund of the Free Church of Scotland. The rev. doctor stated that it was not claimed for the Sustentation Fund that it had been able to overtake all the spiritual destitution of Scotland, but he maintained that, compared with the Established Churches, the Free Church had been a triumph and a success. Dr. Begg contended that the controversy in the Lords had not reference to the Sustentation Fund not accomplishing to a large extent its object, but as to whether the success which had attended the Sustentation Fund could be warrantably pleaded as a ground on which to disestablish and disendow the Irish Church; and he held that this was a most unwarrantable use to make of the success of the Sustentation Fund. Professor Douglas and Mr. William Kidston, Glasgow, members of the deputation appointed by the General Assembly to proceed to London and endeavour to get the views of the Assembly embodied in the Education Bill, gave in reports as to the amount of success which had attended their efforts. Dr. Begg was sanguine that they would next Session get a better Bill than the one now rejected, expressed himself in favour of compulsory education, and advocated the agitation of the country in favour of the Bill. Sir Henry Moncrieff maintained that there would be real difficulty in getting the Bill reintroduced into Parliament next Session; and the only way to overcome the difficulty would be for the people of Scotland to bring pressure to bear on the Government and on their Parliamentary representatives. He held that the Bill as it finally left the Commons was not the bad Bill which many seemed to think it was, but contended that on the whole it would have been for the advantage of the country had the Bill passed. Dr. Buchanan was also in favour of agitation, and stated that owing to the Bill being thrown overboard by the Lords great risk was run of their being landed into a scheme of concurrent endowment in education, which would only pave the way for concurrent endowment in religion, or into a scheme of secular education. The deputation received the thanks of the Commission, and the Committee on National Education was instructed to watch over the matter and spread a knowledge of the whole question among the members of the Free Church.—*Scotsman.*

HORSE-BREEDING IN PRUSSIA.

FOR more than a century, says Mr. Ward, the British Vice-Consul at Memel, in his report to the Foreign-office this year, the "province" of Prussia—the four districts of Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Dantsic, and Marienwerder—has been celebrated more than any other part of Germany for its horse-breeding, and at the present moment about three-fifths of the entire number of horses required annually for the use of the Prussian army are bred in this province. Frederick William I., in founding the breeding establishment at Trakehnen (near Gumbinnen) in the year 1730, gave the first impulse to horse-breeding in Prussia, and under the reign of Frederick II. a plan was carried into execution which consisted in placing a number of the stallions bred at Trakehnen at certain stations in this province for the use of the landowners and other private persons in possession of mares at a very low fee. It not only saved these persons expense, but guaranteed comparatively pure blood; and in the course of a few years the plan was found to have worked so successfully that the King founded three more establishments similar to that at Trakehnen in other parts of Prussia. After a time it was found possible to mount the Prussian cavalry, which hitherto had been obliged to purchase their horses in foreign countries, on Prussian-bred horses, and a new source of gain was at the same time opened to the inhabitants of the country. The Royal establishment at Trakehnen covers an area of 16,000 Prussian *morgen* (or about 10,000 English acres), and includes the chief farm and 12 outfarms besides a large tract of land which is laid out partly as grazing ground and partly for growing the various kinds of grain wanted for food. At the chief farm are kept only mares of the purest blood without distinction of colour, and at the various outfarms either mares arranged according to blood or colour, and fillies, or one, two, and three-year-old stallions. All the horses are turned out to graze during summer (the grounds being, of course, partitioned off by fences) under the care of keepers, and if found necessary are fed also on corn. When the stallions are three years and a half old they are placed at one especial out-farms, where they are trained provisionally for a term of six months, in order to be fit, on the completion of their fourth year, to be sent to the various stations established in the province of Prussia. After having passed a certain time of probation at these stations the stallions are distributed for further use among the large country-breeding depots which exist in various parts of the Prussian monarchy. Those stallions which, for some reason or other, are considered unfit to be sent to the last mentioned depots, together with a certain number of mares, are placed at the disposal of the Royal Master of the Horse, who selects therefrom such horses as may be required for the King of Prussia's stud. The Master of the Horse having made his selection, the remaining number of horses, and likewise those which for some reason or other are considered by the director of the establishment at Trakehnen to be unadapted for breeding purposes, are in the autumn of every year sold by auction at Trakehnen. The Royal Commissioners who annually purchase the requisite number of horses for the Prussian army either buy what they want directly from the landed proprietors, or make their purchases at the horse fairs. The average price paid by the Commissioners for a horse in the province of Prussia is about 200 Prussian dollars (£30.)

A SCENE IN COURT.

AT the Oxford Circuit on Aug. 12, before Mr. Justice Smith, Ellen Tipper, who had been convicted of breaking open a box and stealing £30, and who had also been previously convicted at Worcester Assizes, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner, who was well dressed and had altogether an appearance of respectability, begged to be allowed to address a few observations to his lordship before he proceeded to award her punishment. She then, with some considerable feeling, addressed his lordship after the manner of the Dudley prisoner. After alluding to her former conviction, she said she afterwards went to live with a young man now living in Gloucester, who afterwards slighted her. By the advice of the young man's master she went home, and then he wrote to her and said he should give her up. The prisoner went on in an impassioned manner as follows: My Lord, I can't express to you the bitterness of treatment I experienced from the young man after that. I got a situation, but when they came to know that I had been living with the young man they cast me out of doors. My lord, it was only through an all-wise Providence that I am here now. I concealed myself two days, and I took poison. My Lord, I had not a farthing in my pocket, and I had nowhere to go to. They turned me out of doors. I tried my best to give satisfaction, but I was turned out of doors. I had no friends, and I did not know which way to turn. I had no one to look to, but the Lord God Almighty. He was my only friend. He has been with me, and I now well know the goodness of His hand. I hope this will be a warning to me and to others around me never to be led away by people that are older than themselves, and who ought to know better. I hope that the same Almighty who has forgiven me the sins I have committed—for during the time that I have been in prison I have prayed earnestly, and He has heard me—I hope He will send you, my lord, a kind heart to pass as light a punishment as you can on a poor and unfortunate girl.

During the latter part of the prisoner's "speech" sobs were audible in several parts of the court, and at its close the prisoner leant forward on the rail of the dock and, burying her face in her handkerchief, appeared to be crying bitterly.

The judge then proceeded to pass sentence. She had, said his lordship, been already convicted four times. It was easy enough to say that she was penitent, but no one would believe in her penitence until she showed it by her good conduct. He doubted whether he ought not to sentence her to penal servitude, but would give her another chance, by sentencing her to eight months' imprisonment.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY is about to assume the editorship of the Edinburgh *Daily Review*.

A PROFOSAL has been set on foot by some admirers of Humboldt to erect a statue to him in England, as his admirers in Germany are doing there.

MR. GLADSTONE is considering whether any part of his book ("Juventus Mundi") can be thrown into a more popular form for wider circulation.

A DUBLIN paper states that Professor Robertson, of the "Catholic University," has been placed on the Literary Pension List for £100 per annum. Mr. Robertson was a pupil of the Abbé de Lamennais.

A ROYAL WEDDING AT STOCKHOLM.

A COUPLE of days ago I had a letter from a diplomatic friend at Stockholm giving me full particulars of the latest Royal marriage which occurred on July 31. It was easy to bring the events before my distant eye, for the scene of them is always vivid in my memory. The Venice of the North most hospitably received me a very few years ago, and I think I still see before me the handsome King, the kindly Queen, their gleeful little daughter, the immense palace, its wondrous apartments, and the simple Royal Chapel. She whom I last saw a wild, unaffected little girl of twelve or thirteen was married on 28th ultimo to Frederic, Prince Royal of Denmark. It would take up my whole letter to describe the splendid ceremonial. It took place—the assembly, the procession, the marriage—all within the enclosures of the vast palace which crowns the highest ground of that central isle of the three on which the beautiful city of Stockholm is built. This grand kingly residence of the North is not regular in its architecture, or by any means a model of æsthetic beauty; but from its situation over the deep waters, its open colonnades, its massive walls, the splendour of the Lion's Staircase, and the immense mass of the whole pile, it is, I think, the most striking building I have ever seen. When the Prince and Princess of Wales were lodged there by the hospitable King in 1864, a suite of apartments at each side of the building was set apart,—one for the Prince and one for the Princess. Each was of many and immense rooms, beautifully furnished. When the English Royal couple arrived late on an October evening, and were escorted by the King from the yacht to the palace through an acclaiming crowd of at least fifty thousand people, whose gladdened and upturned faces were ruddy in the glow of one hundred torches borne by madly-gallopping horsemen in an antique costume, His Majesty of Sweden himself led the heir of England to his apartments. "These," said the King, "are yours; those of the Princess are of similar extent at the opposite side." The Prince of Wales smiled. "No, Sire," he remarked to the semi-French monarch of Sweden, "our English habits are different. If your Majesty will permit it, my little wife and I will have plenty of room here, and we always occupy the same apartment." "As you like," answered the King smiling,—they were then in the magnificent bedroom,—"but I shall give orders to have another bed put up in the bondoir." ....." I assure your Majesty," briskly interrupted the prince, "we have but one bed at home, and a very small one; this superb piece of furniture would hold half a dozen little people like us." The King of Sweden smiled, and only the one suite of appartments was occupied by the Royal couple while they remained at Stockholm. By the way, why were not the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Russia, and the King and Queen of Greece present at the recent wedding, as was arranged a few months ago? They are all brothers, sisters, or brothers-in-law of the bridegroom; undoubtedly their presence would have added splendour to the scene; but I believe the real fact is that it would have been impossible, vast as is the royal accommodation in the Swedish palaces, to have lodged them all with comfort and convenience. The wedding was, therefore, to a certain extent, private, though the amiable Charles XV. made it in reality public enough in his good-natured desire to give as many as possible of his nobles and his people a peep at the bridal procession as it crossed the court-yard from the State apartments to the palace chapel. So early as 8 o'clock in the morning, crowds began to pour into the Gustavus Adolphus Square, opposite the royal residence, and all the neighbouring streets were also packed with people; over 100,000 persons from the capital and from all parts of Sweden were the unbidden guests on the occasion. Probably but a few thousands of them could get the least peep at the procession. But what matter? Every one went home hungry, but proud, in the evening, and for the rest of their lives will often say "I was at the Princess's wedding." It was a means of showing their love and loyalty to an adored King. Three o'clock struck when the royal families of Sweden and Denmark assembled in the State apartments, which, including the *Ricksal*, are a suite of five superb rooms. Over 2,000 people were admitted to these saloons, and had the gratification of seeing the royal procession as it moved slowly to the *Ricksal*. From this latter hall the bridal party proceeded to the Chapel Royal about 4 o'clock. What boots it to mention the heralds, the ministers, the officers of State, the stately gentlemen in splendid costumes covered with orders, the fiery-eyed, fair whiskered young officers of the staff and the household? Let us rather note the bridegroom (the Prince Royal of Denmark), who walks between the King of Denmark and the King of Sweden. The jingle of silver spurs and the clatter of fifty swords are heard in the male following of the brideroom's procession. Then come the ladies, led on by the Marshal of the marriage. The bride is supported on either side by her mother, the Queen of Sweden, and the Queen of Denmark. Twelve ladies of honour of the most ancient Swedish houses bear the train of the great granddaughter of Bernadotte. A little in her rear walk as fine a young couple as could well be seen—the Princess Thyra of Denmark and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, the Emperor's second surviving son. Thereby hangs a romantic tale. Gossip says that the fortunate House of Denmark is likely to form another alliance with the great family of Romanoffs. After those in the procession walked that wild young Prince, still a little fellow, Waldemar of Demark, whose clever sallies were kept in check by the grave young Duchess of the Ostrogoths, Prince Oscar's wife. Prince Oscar himself, the amiable and able heir to the Crown of Sweden, walked by the side of the Duchess of Dalecarlia, the wife of his youngest brother, Prince Augustus. I have but a faint recollection of the Chapel Royal, though five years ago I spent five minutes within its walls. It is more pretentious, if I recollect rightly, than most Lutheran churches; but its pictures and its sculptures are not in the very best taste. Over the entrance door is the organ. Opposite is the communion table. The severe simplicity of this altar would disgust the least advanced of English High Churchmen. No cross, no candles, no plate—nothing but a closed Bible. In front of the railings there were, on the Wednesday of the marriage, two united prayer-desks covered in white cloth of silver, and before them two simple chairs. The tawdry ornamentation of the chapel was screened by blue hangings, sewn with silver crowns at either side. Benches of raised seats had been erected also at each side; those on the left were crowded with ladies of the Court and of the nobility in full dress; those on the right were set apart for the Knights of the Supreme Order of the Seraphim, the Foreign Ministers, and the great dignitaries of the Court. More on the floor of the church at either side were placed a few gilded chairs for the members of the two royal families,—the ladies at one side, the gentlemen at the other. That magnificent hymn, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," was played as the illustrious party entered the church, and the solemn silence which ensued was only broken by the rustling of silks and the clatter of swords as the ladies and gentlemen rose to receive the young bride and bridegroom. They took their places in front of the communion table, and the Archbishop of Upsala, assisted by the First Chaplain of the King, advanced to perform the ceremony. On such occasions the clergy have even the greatest of this earth at their mercy, and too often they make tyrannical use of their opportunity. The Archbishop commenced, instead of ended, with his sermon or rather discourse, which, in the broad monotonous brogue of the Swedes, he continued for very nearly an hour. The young Russian Grand Duke yawned terribly, and the King of Denmark's little son Waldemar, after many grimmnaces, fell fast asleep. The court chroniclers will not mention this. The poor young Princess, the bride, listened with pallid cheeks and a wofully fatigued air. The bridegroom is a dull young man, and took the dose as part of the treatment he had to undergo. After the palaver, the ceremony was short enough. "Will you have this woman for your wife?" "*Ja*," replied young Frederic of Denmark loudly and briskly. "And you, this man for your husband?" The lips of the poor Princess quivered, and it was in a whisper and with tearful eyes she gave her "*Ja*." Let me, as briefly as I can, sketch some of the chief personages present for you. I have seen much of the two Scandinavian Royal Families, and I know more of them. I think I have once already described the bridegroom as a good-looking young man, twenty-six last June, of middle height, with rather an unwise look—I am anxious to be respectful—arising from arched but undefined eyebrows, and hair retreating too much from the forehead. Morally, he is an excellent young Prince, and is likely to make a good, honest, stupid, Constitutional King. The bride will be eighteen on the 31st of October. She is represented as being of middle stature, of large bone, pretty, regular features, and with that inestimable blessing in woman—excellent teeth. It is very nearly five years since I saw the Princess. One day after dinner, at one of the suburban palaces, the company had retired to the Queen's drawing-rooms at the opposite side of the staircase landing. In the nearest room the King was standing with his back turned to the immense old fireplace, and I, at a respectful distance, was speaking to one of the chamberlains, when my attention was suddenly attracted by the entrance of a fine fresh-colored hoydenish little girl in a plain, short muslin dress with many flounces, who rushed across the room and jumped up at the hand-some King's bearded face, and kissed him fondly half a dozen times. His Majesty appeared delighted, but etiquette struggled with affection, and he seemed to hint to his little daughter that it was an evening on which strangers were present. She fled as precipitately from the room as she had entered it. On going to the inner saloon, I saw her again standing near her mother's chair, with her arms round the Queen's neck. She remained but a few minutes, and retired. It occurred to me at the time that she was a fine, wild, affectionate, spoilt child, either untameable or willingly left unbroken into Court harness. While at the wedding the bridegroom was dressed in the unassuming uniform of a Danish Lieutenant-General, and wore the cordon of the elephant. His Royal bride was arrayed in a plain robe of ample white satin, her only ornament being her tresses of fine fair hair, confined within a simple wreath of myrtle. The contrast between the two Queens of the North, who stood near each other, is striking. The lady in simple white is Her Majesty of Denmark, nearly a year older than her husband, who was 51 last April. She is still a charming-looking woman, though her face is at last acquiring that stolidity of look—once so much a stranger to those mobile features—which the misfortune of incurable deafness always brings in its train. She is rather under the middle height, graceful, smiling, sweet-looking. Common sense and a certain artfulness are visible in her look. One can perceive the shrewdness of character and good sense which enabled her to manage a dull husband, and bring up a fine family on an income which in their early days was limited to a few hundreds a year. Near her is her sister Queen of Sweden, also in white, but having suspended from her shoulders—for her health is never very strong—a Court mantle of large proportions and of crimson velvet. Her Majesty's graces are of the mind. She is good, patient, long-suffering, and charitable. Of a large bony frame, above the middle height, and with masculine width of shoulders, Queen Louisa of Sweden is at the same time very thin. She has light hair, and had once a high color breaking through very fair cheeks. Her features are not regular, though the expression of her face is good. She and the King, her husband, are attached friends, *friends only*. Since her first confinement she has suffered from delicacy, which has nuptially separated Her Majesty from her husband. But it is time that I should present you to the two Kings, who, though both what might be called fine and handsome men, are still in body and mind much in contrast with each other. The King of Denmark is tall, with a slight, graceful, upright figure. His gentlemanly face is rather spoilt by dark eyes, a little red in rim, and by an irregularly shaped nose crimsoned at the extremity. He has good dark hair which curls naturally behind. He looks a gentleman, and dresses like one. If you met him at Whitehall you would say he was a Peer walking down quietly to the House of Lords; you would say this even despite the cigar, which is seldom absent from his mouth. The King of Sweden is a much finer man both in figure and face, but still much less of a gentlemanly-looking person. Without being gross of figure, he is stout. A round neck comes boldly up from his broad shoulders, and supports a well-shaped head, the dark, grizzled hair of which is very closely cut behind and before. His beard, also kept in constant restriction by the scissors, is very thick, and would be a fine brown-black if a rather hard-going life had not streaked it with many a thread of silver. The forehead is a bold one at the brows, though slightly receding. A handsome Greek nose gives beauty to the manly face, and so would the fine, bold, full eyes, but that there is mostly a strange, uneasy, roving expression in them. Morally, the contrast between the two northern Kings is greater than the personal one. Christian IX., an old, heavy cavalry officer, is a solemn, gentleman-like, respectable mediocrity, while Charles XV., a poet, painter, and man of letters, is a wild, gallant, amiable, clever, reckless, regal scamp.—*Paris Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*

IT is very nearly impossible to get a Parisian to look seriously at anything. I told you this morning of the catastrophe of Enghien, which was fatal to five or six people. The last report of the accident is that, when the poor victims were in their last agony, a man in a violent state of agitation and excitement knocked at the door and demanded instant admittance. The medical men were then trying to re-infuse life into the lungs of one of the sufferers by means of a very simple domestic implement. "He must be let in," said Doctor X——, "he is evidently a relation of one of these poor things." So the door was opened, and with eager haste and excited tones the new-comer entered and exclaimed, "Now, mind you do not forget that the bellows belong to the greengrocer." All the world is going to this same Enghien. Princess Mathilde lives close by. Ismail Pasha has a villa there. Balfe goes there to mature his "Bohemian Girl." *Angina pectoris* was translated into a sore throat, which would be better for Enghien; and everybody who, like Mr. Pickwick, drinks waters, bathes, and walks up a hill or down one, is so much better that you would be astonished, To be sure, observes Mr. Dickens of Pickwick, he was quite well when he went there.—*Paris Letter.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—The current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight (City Bank) at			Is. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3	do. do.	at Is. 11 7/16d.	do.
Do.	do.	do. do.	at Is. 11 5/16d.	do.
Do.	Demand (on Head Office)		at Is. 11⅛d.	do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 1st December) at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

'EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.
By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and, Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/41 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/41⅛ "
3	do.	1/41 7/16 "
2	do.	1/41⅜ "
1	do.	1/41 5/16 "
On demand		1/41 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/41 1/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

'EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at			Is. 11 5/8d. per Rp.
4	"	"	at Is. 11 1/2d. "
3	"	"	at Is. 11 7/16d. "
2	"	"	at Is. 11 3/8d. "
1	"	"	at Is. 11 5/16d. "
On demand			at Is. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight			at Is. 11 3/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	Is. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	Is. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	Is. 11 1/4d.	do.
" demand	Is. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	Is. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	Is. 11 1/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 11 1/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th August 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzherbert, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harpison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Secretary and Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS,
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the